Close of the Anti-Rent Trials-Future Pro-

of Disorganization and Rebellion. It will be perceived from our report of the pro ceedings at Hudson, that the trial of the anti-renters has resulted in the escape of "Big Thunder," in consequence of the non-agreement of the jury We anticipated this result, and have on more than one occasion glanced at the evil consequences which were likely to follow it.

Public opinion in the anti-rent districts has, it would appear from all accounts, been demoralized to a lamentable extent on the subject of these insurrectionary movements. This has been owing in no inconsiderable degree to the unprincipled and wicked conduct of partizans of both the great political factions, and also that of their newspaper organs. It may be very well that last fall, during the Presidential contest, several of the party journals both whig and democratic, in this city and State came out openly as apologists for the anti-renters, and emissaries from both parties were sent into the infected districts, by whose instrumentality the spirit of resistance to the laws was greatly excited and strengthened. These are notorious facts, and certainly exhibit a state of affairs, on regarding which every good citizen must feel heartily ashamed, as well as seriously alarmed.

We may now expect to see this anti-rent move ment spread rapidly and with increased violence and audacity. The moral effect of the disagree ment of the Jury will operate powerfully for evil, and a fresh infusion of that rascality which eagerly tastens on all such disorganizing movements, may be looked for in the insurrectionary counties, now that the chances for conviction and punishment appear to be so materially diminished. "Big Thun_ ders," and "Little Thunders," and "Prophets," and ring-leaders of all degrees of boldness will multiply, and many who have hitherto stood aloof from open rebellion, not from principle, but from fear of the laws, will no longer maintain neutrality when the prospect of robbing the land-owners is rendered so nuch more attractive than heretofore. The interested and unthinking may regard us as alarmists in this matter, but if the facts which stand so glaringly before the public eye, are not well calculated to inspire some dread of the future, we do not know what could excite apprehension.

Immense tracts of land-fertile, frich and in viting-are held in the western part of this State on the same tenure as the farms in the insurrectionary counties. Of course the repudiating spirit will manifest itself also in those districts. Large portions of these lands are held by companies in Europe, and many great land owners in this country, both whigs and locofocos, have property in them. Every consideration-regard to the honor of the State and of the Union-the legal rights of the owners-the supremacy of the laws-the continued good order of society-demands from the friends of peace, public morality, and the laws, an attentive consideration of this matter. On the part of the Executive of the State, the most decided and vigorous action is imperative. Every manifestation of rebellion, and refusal to pay,rent, ought to be promptly and effectually crushed by the power which the government is authorised to exert, and the ringleaders who may be apprehended ought to be tried by jurors whose feelings have not been affected by any associations with this wicked and dangerous movement in opposition to justice and the laws.

"WHEN SHALL WE GET AN ORGAN?"-THE AD-MINISTRATION IN A QUANDARY.—It appears that the interest and excitement at Washington, which it was supposed had all evaporated with the last Congress, are on the contrary increasing to an extraordinary extent, or as one of our correspondents says, "the fun grows." The cliques are multiplying in geometrical progression, and the movements and counter movements-contentions-intriguesplots and counter-plots, are as thick, annoying and irritating as the dust in Broadway.

One of the great difficulties is the selection of

Every mears has been tried to get an organ, but the more they try, the more the dif ficulty increases. Mr. Polk and his cabinet have consulted-and deliberated-and talked-and sighed-and prayed-and sung-

Come over the sea, Orgen, to me!

or exclaimed, again and again, like Cloten in Cymbeline, "I would this music would come!" but all in vain. They cannot get an organ. Is it not provoking? Cannot get an organ, when an organ is so much to be desired-when the tortured all sorts of discordant sounds? Mr. Rives has been at Albany looking for an organ. But still no organ. Silas Wright advised them to wait till next winter, and then they might get one. But the idea of being without an organ all summer-dog days and all-is agonizing .-Winter too might fail to bring an organ. What is to be done ? We have it. Let Mr. Polk send to New York, where there is a famous organ-manone Erben-he has made organs whose solem music has lulled to repose the stormiest passion of the human heart; and why cannot he construcan organ for the administration that will bush it to rest, unless it have "a vice in its ears which horsehair and cat's guts can never amend

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS AT WASHINGTON. A very great deal of discontent begins to manifest itself at Washington and throughout the country in relation to the action of the administration in the all-important matter of removals and appoint ments. Numbers of the Tyler office-holders been dismissed, and every case has been followed by an immense deal of growling dissatisfaction .-It is of course well known that Mr. Polk voluntarily pledged himself before his inauguration, to be the President, not of a party, but of the whole country, and his declarations that in distributing office, he would be guided solely by the character and efficiency of candidates were equally explicit and well know to all. John Jones mutters curses not loud but deep, and insinuates that the President has violated his pledges. We do not mean to say that, but many of the Tyler officeholders are excellent men, and there is no reason why they ought not to remain if Mr. Polk really means to carry out his avowed policy in this par ticular. Discontent and opposition are, however springing up every where, like the armed men from

MEXICO AND TEXAS .- We have received no later accounts from either Galveston or Vera Gruz. Our previous dates were from the former to the 8th, and from the latter to 1st ult. The position of affairs, therefore, se far as we know, between this country and Mexico remains unchanged. Senor Almonte is still in this city, but will leave, we are told, in a day or two in the Auahuac, for home.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.-An inflammatory effection of the throat has been prevailing as an epidemic in this city for the last fortnight. Grea numbers also complain of violent head-ache. It is supposed by some of the most intelligent physicians that the great cause of these complaints has been the quantity of dust which has been inhaled by the inhabitants of the city during the last ten days The streets were never in such a horrible condition The destruction of goods in the stores by the cloud of dust which penetrates every dwelling and shop has been immense. I this in a city which cou so easily be made the cleanest in the world!

THE LATE FIGHT NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH.-It ridiculous for a correspondent in Brooklyn to call upon us to contradict a statement which never ap peared in the Herald relative to the Sheriff of King's county being present when the above affair took took place. We only stated it was so

THE CHARTER ELECTION-PROSPECTS OF MUNI-HPAL REFORM.-We will be able to give, in a day or two, full and accurate lists of all the candidates at present in the field for the coming election .-There will not be much difficulty in making a choice when common sense and patriotism will govern the selection. The "natives" are before us to be judged by their works. For the last year they have been giving the community a full exposition of their character and capacities. Their gross negligence and imbecility are apparent on all hands. And yet the Journal of Commerce, under the influence of some strange hallucination, actually avows that the streets are cleaner than they ever were, when everybody is very sensibly aware of the contrary, that has got eyes to see and to be blinded, or a nose to take up the dust.

The locofocos are also pretty well known. They have made, in a majority of instances, a very mis erable selection of candidates-men being put by them for the offices of Aldermen and Assistants, who are destitute of influence, and who are quite unknown to their fellow-citizens. They are also quarrelling and fighting amongst themselves, and do not take the least trouble to disabuse the public mind of the impression that all they seek are the "spoils." The "natives" were full of promises last year, all of which they violated, but the locofocos run to the opposite extreme and don't promise us anything at all. All they say is that they de sire to carry this election for the purpose of giv-ing the whigs a terrible licking. As for city reform, it is a matter of too little consequence to be thought of by them.

We confess that we do not see any chance o good city government except by supporting the whig ticket. The whig candidates are all men of character, influence, and intelligence. They have organised on principles which commend themselves to all good citizens. Not a word can be said against their principles. The whigs, associated with Mr. Selden, seem, indeed, to be the only representatives of that great enlightened independen public opinion which is every year becoming more influential in this city, and more distinct from mere party associations. It is time that, the government of this metropolis should be taken out of the hands of mere party factions, whatever be their name, and we are persuaded that there is a new element growing up into controlling strength which will redeem the municipal government from being the football of contending politicians. Let all the in dependent men who wish to obtain good city government, and to dissever mere party politics from our local elections, support the new movement of Mr. Selden against the "Natives" and the "Old Hunkers" both of the whigs and locofocos.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES .- The whig meeting in the Thirteenth Ward last night, of which we give a report in another column, presents one of the most remarkable and significant indications of the great popular movement now in progress in this city, which we have yet seen. Mr. - Selden has been actually received with open arms in one of the strongest democratic wards in the city. The head-quarters of the democracy was cheerfully given up to the eloquent champion of civil and religious liberty, and the hall was crowded to suffo cation, a large number of democrats mingling with the enthusiastic throng. This is indeed an expressive sign of the times. It shows that a conviction of the wisdom and patriotism of the bold, energetic and just course of Mr. Selden is rapidly forcing itself on the popular masses of all parties. There cannot be the slightest doubt that this movementthe real progressive democratic movement-must sooner or later carry with it the feelings, reason, and enthusiasm of the enlightened American

But in another point of view the meeting is singularly interesting and important. The Wall street press was formally and pointedly denounced, as will be perceived from the resolutions unanimously adopted, and declared to be unworthy of the confidence of the whig party. This teeling is fast becoming universal. All intelligent whigs know well that the vaccillating, unprincipled, obstinate, and erroneous course of these party organs was one of the great means of defeating Mr. Clay in the last election, and the conduct of the same organs has been in this charter election so manifestly, undisguised-ly and impudently hostile to the best interests of the whig cause, that in self preservation the party now clearly see that they must get rid of this dan-gerous influence which professes to serve them, whilst it never has an eye to any thing but the lowest and most selfish purposes. Just look at the present position of the Wall street press! Openly opposed to the whig candidates, and the great movement of the whig masses, at a time when party is at stake ! Can intelligent and reasoning men, by any possibility, be blinded as to their duty

The interest and excitement in this election, will therefore be at once seen, is increasing every hour with the greatest intensity. A mighty revo-lution has been commenced, and issues affecting the very existence of great political parties, and the re-organization of the masses on the original principles of the Constitution, are now to be de cided by the people of this metropolis. Now is the time for that great influence—independent public opinion-to operate. Think of that, citizens of every party who regard truth, liberty and the future prosperity of this republic, as every thing, and mere party politics as nothing.

STEVENS' "SCULL" AND ERICSSON'S PROPELLER There is every reason to believe that the experiments recently made by Capt. Stockton with the Princeton at Norfolk, for the purpose of testing the relative merits of Stevens' "scull" and Ericsson's 'propeller," were in a great degree illusory. It was stated that the trial of both the means of propelling the vessel were made in precisely the same circumstances, but it is very important to notice that the "scull" must be termed much faster than the "propeller," in order to give equal speed to the vessel. The engines were, it is said, run at a much higher velocity, more steam was used, and more fuel consumed in the trial of the "scull" than in that of the "propeller." Besides, it seems that in the trial with the "scull" the Princeton fell one and-a-half mile per hour short of her speed with the "propeller," although in the former case the velocity of the engines was greater. The experiments, at all events, do not afford satisfactory data to enable us to determine with strict accuracy the omparative utility of the two very tingenious contrivances under consideration. The experiments ought to be repeated in a careful and unpreudiced manner.

THEATRICALS-THE PARK .- There was a very excellent house at the Park last night, and the new comedy was received with as great approbation as ever. The actors, who appear to enter con amore into the spirit of the play, now sustain their parts very perfectly, and the performance thus went off with great life and éclat. Mrs. Mowatt has expressed her approbation of the manner in which the ladies of the company sustain the characters assigned them in the comedy, by giving to each an appropriate souvenir in token of her grateful

PALMO'S THEATRE.-There was quite a crowded and elegant house at this place of amusement last night, on occasion of the complimentary benefit to Mdlle. Desigrdins. The entertainment was varied and went off to the evident satisfaction of the aulience. The dances of the fair beneficiary and Miss Pray, (a pupil of M. Korposay,) were greatly applauded. Pico and Sanquirico contributed their aid by singing several admired selections from "Semiramide," and other operas, whilst the overtures and accompaniments of the excellent orchestra, led by the admirable Rapetti, well filled up the measure of the evening's entertainment.

LATE FROM CHINA -The Cahota, Hepburn, i below, with a few days later news from China. STRAMER EMPIRE. This fine boat now runs regularly to Albany.

Grand Rally of the Whige of the Thirteenth Ward, Last Evening-Dudley Selden in the

There was some confusion in the whig rank yesterday, in consequence of the announcement ensuing year, would be present, and speak in two different places on the same evening. It was thought by many that it was impossible that the candidate for the office would have the effrontory to enter into one of the strongholds of democracy; but that he would confine himself to the head-quarters at National Hall. The consequence was, that only those who were on their way to the latter-place, but dropped in on their route, were in at-tendance at the latter, their organ of curiosity being so excited, that they remained; and at the time announced, the large room of the recently head-quarters of the democratic party in this ward, at the end of Sheriff street, was thronged to over-

at the end of shelini sheet, was unanimously called to the chair, and Mesars. J. Wright and Howell. Shift and Howell sheet cheering. He said—Fellow citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, le be joinform you that in consequence of some arrangements over which I have no control, that I have to address another meeting of the voters of the Sixth Ward, at the Natical Hall this evening; and therefore shall not desien you for any length of time. I am ever ready and wi'lting to meet the voters of everyward if they so wish it. It may be unusual for a candulate for the office of Mayor of this city to go into the different ward son such an occasion, but a time is come when an exception to the general rule was called for. because I object to the mixing up of politics with teligion; religion has nothing whatever to do with the politics of this country. (Cheers.) It may be well known to you that I am opposed to what is turned the native American party; because I deemed it mischievous to the best interests of the country, and drn never 1 and, as it is only based upon a single-point—that of the naturalization laws; and when this is accomplished, they must naturally fall. The genileman them proceeded reposed the former arguments, showing that the alternative content of the country, and can be reposed the former arguments, showing that the alternative content of the country by dissension among our different citizens from foreign ports. Now, I sake every Native American what goodcan be expected from this party? If there is any one of that party bere left him answer me. (Voice, "Twenty one years,—better keeping of the Sabbath") Yes, I wish every man to observe the Sabbath and the conduct of the Native American party when in power, and said that such was their conduct the he did not believe they would care yas the party and what the foreign ports the work of the party had now possessed

which were carried unraimously, and the most uprear our appliance.
Resolved, That we are not centent with having, on a previous occasion, expressed our warm approval of the nomination of Dudley Selden as the whig caudidate for Mayor, and of the nomination of John Conger and Samuel Thillips for Alderman and Assistant—we wish out this occasion to resterate that approvel, and we say to the whigs of this ward, your candidates will all be true to you—be as true as them, and we promise you a glorious victory.

Resolved, That although the open hostility of a portion of the professed whig press is intended to chill the ardor and paralize the arms of the honest and patriotic whig masses, we hereby declare that such is not the effect on the whigs of the Thirteenth, and we say to sur whig brethren throughout this city, that we confidently believe, that a party who from principle, spurped the glictering favors of an Apostate President, can achieve a victory, notwithstanding i'r blanket sheet batteries, and me hogany stocked artillery, are either silent or turned against it.

Three cheers were then given for Dudley Selden, and a cry was raised for "Now for the National Hall," and the room, which was filled to a regular jam, was soon vacated by the enthusiastic crowd.

Whig Meeting at National Hall Last Night. At half past seven o'clock, a vast assemblage o he whigs of the Sixth ward, met in National Hall for the purpose of responding to the charter nomi nation. D. T. Bacon, Esq., was appointed Presi-

He made a long address, and was followed by Mr. Robinson, who spoke until the arrival of Dudley Selden, Esq., who, being engaged actively at a meeting in the Thirteenth ward, did not arrive unmeeting in the Thirteenth ward, did not arrive until after nine o'clock. The announcement of his presence in the room was hailed with rapturous applause. He addressed the meeting for about half an hour in a most effective manner. His denunciation of the inefficiency, bad fait's, and corruption of the party at present in office, found a response loud and long from all present; and the warmest approbation was given to his declarations of rigid adherence to those broad principles of toleration which he contended formed the creed of the whig party.

party.

There was an uncommon display of determination and enthusiasm in the whole throng, and their anticipations of victory, which was predicted with certainty by Mr. Selden, were warm and apparently sincere.

ACQUITTAL OF THE REV. MR. FAIRCHILD .- This case was closed last Saturday evening. It will be seen by the following that Mr. Fairchild has ob-

tained a great triumph.

[From Boston Post, March 31.]

As soon as the commotion created by the announcement, (the verdict.) of this result had subsided, Mr Fair-child arose, and, in a manly and impressive, yet deeply feeling menner, addressed the court in the following terms.

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"Msy it please your honor—Having been acquitted by a jury of my country, I wish now to state that from the first moment I heard that the grand jury had found a bill of indictment against me, I determined to return and meet the accusation as soon as I could, acting un der a sense of duty to myself and the advice of counsel I determined to return to the old Bay State, to this good city of Boston, to my former acquaintances and friends, amongst whom I had labored for fifteen years in the gospel ministry, and who had been with masses of my drily life end conversation. I did return, and though under the condemnation of an ecclesiastical council, I found a host of friends to cheer and comfort me. I have submitted myself to the laws, as a good citizen should do and the result is before you. During the trial my mouth has been closed; but I now declare with all solemnity, and as in the presence of my Maker and Judge, that I am innocent of the crimes charged upon me. My enemies and persecutors I forgive, and commend them to the forgiving mercy of Almghty God. The pains, the agonies, which they have caused me to endure, no tongue can tell. They have brought me and mine almost to powerty; but I will trust in the Lord, and first no evil. According to the decree of the late Council at Exeter, I am now restored to that ministry in which I have en deavored to labor with all fidelity for thirty years; and being thus restored to my office, I greatly rejoice, I will only add that I thank your honor for your putience and impertiality in the discharge of your duty as Judge. I thank the county attorney for his courtesy, and the jury for their just and righteous verdict."

When Mr. Fairchild and his wife came out of the court house, they were received by shout after shout of enthusiastic cheers. Besides being out of

SENTENCE OF DR. ADELPH .- This monster has just been sentenced in Boston for his attempt to seduce Amanda Gannon. He is to reside for six months in the House of Correction.

EXTENSIVE ROSSERY.—As Mr. John McKewen, of New Jersey, was going from the Paterson Railread Depot to Jersey City yesterday aftersean, he was robbed, he supposes, although he might have dropped it, of his pocket book, containing the sum of \$5.953 in checks and bills; one check for \$4.600 on the Paenix Bank, one for \$5.00 on the Paterson Bank, New Jersey, one for \$1,000 on the Raterson Bank, New Jersey, one for \$1,000 on the Raterson Bank, New Jersey, one for \$1,000 on the Raterson Bank, New Jersey, one for \$1,000 on the Raterson, New Jersey.

Another Attent to Outrade A Female.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening a young man was proceeding along the Fifth Avenue, near Seventeenth street, when he heard a struggle between two parties—he conceiled himself for a short time, when he was induced from circumstances to present himself, and enquired whether the femal enceded assistance, but instead of answering she ran away, and her male companion attruck the enquirer over his head with his umbralla, and then took to his heals and sought refuge in an omnibus, closely pursued by the young man into the Carlton Heuse, Broadway, where the lutter endeavored to procure the assistance of the watch for the assault, but could not do so. The young man on the following evening went to the Carlton House again, when heave the assentialvidual, but with like success. The resailed well knows the appearance of the dastard who attacked him, and the officers of justice are set on the alert, and it is hoped that he will soon be met with.

Recovery of the Grand Juron's Pocket Book.—A few days since we noticed the fact of Mr. J. G. Utter having had his pocket book, containing about \$40 in money, and some valuable papers, stolen from him while on a visit to flackwell? Island. It was found on Sunday upon the Island by one of the deputy keepers.

Police Office.—March 31.—An Irish Clay Man.—Early ene morning last week, just previous to the discharge of the watch, a noisy, boisterous crewd of half drunken Irishmen and women, rushed in before Justi

Matsell, and all began complaining and veciferating in a manner perfectly bewildering.

Macuraarz, (thumping on his desk)—Silence! Silence! you'll craze me. Stop talking.

Voicts—"Kape silence, there!" "Whisht for the lidge. Hould your 'tongue, Pat, you spalpeen. I'll tell yer 'oner all about it." "Och, don't listhen to him, lidge—the husband's not to blame." "Hould sthill there! Be siry, och."

Mac —Silence! This is worse than Bedlam. Where's the complainant, and what's the

Mac.—Stience: This work work is a fact the complainant, and what's the complaint? Cour.—It's me, your worship. Do you see me nose, and me eye likewise? Did you ever see the likes o' him? It's him there fornenst ye that did the same. bad luck to ye, Jimmy, say I. May be I wont pay ye off for the same. Ye see him there, sir.—sure, isn't he sa dhrunk as a baste, and quite onfit to presint himself afore any dacent Judge? An' may be he wouldn't, but we forced himself.

se a baste, and quite onn; to presum that, but we forced him to.

Pausonza, (a blear eyed, strapping Irishman, with his head completely shorn of hair, with the exception of two little curly locks, commencing at his temple—with his shirt and vest nearly torn from his body—scratched face, right eye in mourning, and bleeding proboscie)—Och! faul's the use of kaping me here like—like a big pig in a butcher's shop? Sure, put me down—I'm ready. Hoo! I'm a man for miself; en' I'll stim' by miself aloor the Jidge or any one else. Hoo!

Mad.—Silence, sir.

Pais.—Oh, Jidge Matsell, I know you to be sure—haven't I me one eye on ye, and a shquint from the tother? Heo!

Mad.—Go on, complainant, and let's hear your story.

tother? Heo!

Mac.—Go on, complainent, and let's hear your story.

Cour — Well, sir, as I was trillin' your worship, Jimmy
there, the blackguard, made use of exprishions displaising to me, and thin he fetched me this crack in the nose
here, an' a ryke in the eye.

Voiczs —Surel saw him. Oh, it was an illigant thing!

Mac.—But he looks as bad as you do. Didn't you
strike him?

...Of coorse I did, and mighty shtrong I gave it im.

Mag.—What did you say to him, and what was the exression he made use of in the first instance, which led

pression he made use of its to the quartel?

Cost.—On, I'll not tell it. Your honor's too good a dimocrat to hear it. It wasn't hurra for Jimmy Polk it

Conr.—Oh, 171 not tell it. Your absorts to bear it. It wasn't hurra for Jimmy Polk it was.

Mag.—What did you say, prisoner?
Prisoner.—Oh, put me down; 171 go now—sure I've no chance here; your all agin me. Fasts the use o' my tellin ye? Put me down, I say, an let me git out o' dis.

Magistratz.—But if we know what you said, and hear your story, we may discharge you.
Prisoner.—(Brightening up.)—Sure, say that agin. Oh its funnin ye are. Oh, 171 not tell.

Magistratz.—What was it?
Prisoner.—(Looking round as if he contemplated a spring over the he ds of the crowd.)—Why, thin I said hoorah for Henry Clay; and Jimmy Polk he dømned! an now you can put me down if ye like.—(Great clamor among the friends of both parties—one side exulting that he had made a confession which must seal his fate, and the other deploring his reshness for the same reason)

Conr.—Och, boys, did ye iver hear the likes o' that. Oh, wurra! wurra! Sure if Father Power could hear that.

Oh, wurra! wurra! Sure if Father Power could hear that

Passoner.—To hell wid Father Power.

Complainant.—(Gesping for b eath at the pricher's dreadful exclamation.)—Oh, jidge, put that down in your big book there. Oh, put it down, put it down. Oh, hely mother, did ever anny one hear the likes o' that? To hell wid Father Power. Oh, murther! murther!

The clamor here was frightful, some of the women crying and muttering and excle'ming, and the men repeating the impious observation end gazing at each other and gesticulating. The prisoner eye! them all with evident satisfaction and kept doggedly shaking his head, as much as to say, "you's got it now—put that in your pipe and smoke it." With great difficulty quiet was obtained and the matter investigated, and as it turned out that one party was just as much to blame as the other, the case was dismissed.

Coroner's Office.—March 31.—Sugare—Incurer

he appeared to be thrown, but with no enect. It is also was then called in, and believing, from app parances, that see had taken laudanum, applied the proper remedies, but without benefitting the patient, who was taken to the Hospital yesterday morning about nine o'clock, and died about a quarter of en hour sterwards. An empty phial, labelled "laudanum" was found in his picket.

about a quarter of en hour etterwards. An empty phial, labelled "laudanum" was found in his procket.

Dearn rasem a Fall...—The Coroner held an inquest this morning, upon the body of an unknown man about 30 years of age, who was found dead in a prasage way adjoining a stable, 17 Chrystie street. There is a platform at one side of the passage, a short distance from the ground and without any rating, and it is supposed from the injuries upon the head of the distance from the figuries upon the head of the distance in the figuries upon the head of the distance in the figuries upon the head of the distance of the lips in a Fix.—The Coroner held an inquest last night upon the body of an Irish laborer, named William Bransgan, 33 years of age, who died of congestion of the lungs, at 225 West street. He went to work in latest street on Saturday morning, and sher being engaged in carrying bricks and morter till about 9 o'clock, he gave up, sick, and went to his house 225 West street, where he died about 1 o'clock. Verdict eccordingly.

Circuit Court.

Circuit Court.

sick, and went to his house 226 West street, where he died about I o'clock. Verdict-accordingly.

Circuits Court.

Before Judge Edmonds.

March 31.—Trial of Polly Bedine centinued.—Tenth Dey.—The Court room were cavowed to excess at an early hour with female spectators, and the avenues outside the Court room were also literally jammed up with an eaxious group of some one hundred and fifty females who could not find accommodation inside. They remained outside the door during the day, making anxious inquiries from the officers and others passing in and out of Court. It is believed that Judge Edmonds will have to adjourn to the Tabernacle, before the conclusion of the triel, in order to accommodate the ladies. The prisoner evinces a good deal of anxiety as the trial proceeds, and is looking very much worn. The crowds of female spectators in Court seem to give her a good deal of pein.

The Court opened at the usuel hour.

THE LADIES.

Mr. Dr. Witt-Before we commence the regular proceedings, we desire to cell the attention of the Court to the ladies who are in attendance. In the progress of this trial we shall have to introduce points which are not proper for the female car; and we feel that this Court must be somewhat restrained by the attendance of the large number of femsles who have filled the Court. In addition to this, we have noticed that by far the most trouble some part of the audience are those females. The moral sense of the Court should induce their exclusion; and I do not know upon what principle their attendance on such an occasion as the present is reconcilable with that delicacy which we all owe to the lemise sex; and we feal quite embarrassed in our mode of presenting this cesse from the fact of the attendance of three large groups of females. We would, therefore, suggest to the Court to prevent their attendance after this day.

Court—I will consider the matter, and direct he ladies to keep their places when they came intoccurt, and not rise until after the edjournment, because I observed these act

Mr. Houseman (husband to decessed,) whose testimony commenced on Saturday, was recalled—His additional testimony was put in, in proof of the identity of most of the stolen property. tolen property. BARROW A. COMEN, of East Broadway, (pawnbrok

ham street, also identified some of the stolen property, and stated that it was pawned by prisoner at his office. AANON ADOLINUS, another pawnbroker, living at 32 William street, did not identify the prisoner as the person who pawned the gold watch. He pointed out the daugh-ter of the prisoner, who sat by her at the time, instead of the prisoner.

JULIUS ADDLEHUS, con to the last witness, could not identify.

The Ladies again.—Recess.

The Court took a recess at the usual hour, when on reasonabling, the ladies (a fresh supply) took by storm the exclusive possession of the court room. Not a single man appeared in any of the galleries, and several of the lawyer's seats were also filled up with a highly fashionable and brilliant assemblage of the fair sex, most of whom evidently belonged to the "upper ten thousand." The avenues outside the court room were also filled to "o'erflowing full" with a tresh accession of fair visitors; and the whole scene had more the appearance of the snaturifair at Niblo's—s "gala night" at the Park theatre, on some "grand fete," then the grave solemnity that usually attaches to trials in a criminal court. The gay and isabienable dress—the light feather—the well rougse cheek—[we beg pardon]—the cheek of "rougse cheek—[we beg pardon]—the cheek of "rougse cheek—[we beg pardon]—the cheek of "rougse cheek—[we beg pardon]—the resented a sad contrest when compared with that of the prisoner, who looked calm and deeply dejected. There seems to be a good deal of our iosity abroad among the gentler spirits of creation to see the prisoner, which adds much pain to her situation, as intimated by her counsel. We have been told by one of the officers that the exhibitions at Eldridge street prison—on the prisoner's leaving and returning every day, by some of the sex, whose delicate sensibilities partake not of the redned polish of the upper school, are truly disgreceful.

L. A. Coher Schollers use, a pawnbroker, dentified the aponts and sugar tongues, which he stated were pawned in the name of "Mrs. Henderson," and labelled accordingly. The lady wore a green well, and I would not be sounded as to look under it to distinguish the face of the lady.

Mis Grayaam—I wish that others partook of the same

rigity. The last works green ven, and it would not be rude as to look under it to distinguish the face of the lady.

Min Grahmam—I wish that others partook of the same feelings of delicacy.

Amos R. Johnson, of 333 Broadway, identified some of the property; but could not identify the prisoner.

Mores Van Nance also identified some property.

Daniel Elms twitted that on Wednesday or Thursday before Christmas, he received a letter from Mrs. Bodine, which was directed to Mrs. Freeman, which he delivered.

Garrer Giblin twitted he opened the letter, which directed Mrs. Freeman not to allow Miss Bodine, who was staying on a visit, to return home for a week.

Saith Coddington, who arrested prisoner, testfled that he arrested the prisoner in this city, and had convariations with her. She protested her innocence; he saked her "why she did not go to her friends on the island; she said her friends were her strongest accusers. [The prisoner here wept bitterly, and wiped tears from hereyes with a white headkerchief.] He arrested her in Spring street; he is not an officer. [The prisoner during the deliveryl of the testimony of this witness, became much agitated, and seemed to feel her trying situation a good deal.]

Witness—She made declarations to me in the Tombs,

MR. GRAHAM here objected to the introduction of such testimony, as it should be deemed a privileged communication. Any conversations held subsequently to this promise on the part of the witness, ought not to be allowed in evidence. MR. DE WITT followed in support of the views of his

MR. Dr. Wift followed in support of the views of all associate.

MR. Whiting replied.

Grogage Frald in his preliminary examination by Mr. Dr. Witt—I think the latter part of the letter was more distinct than it is now: a person who cannot decipher it now might have done it then.

Mr. Fraid then proceeded to read part of the letter as follows:—Your store and sli is going to be (the 5e very indistinct.) searched, and other places—I have the things which I left, and have them where they cannot be found—if ——should sak ——your house, say no.

By Mr. Dr. Witt.—I wear spectacles as a matter of necessity; I am a brother-in law to the counsel for the presecution.

Mr Clark having called over the names of a number of witnesses none of whom answered, the Court was obliged to suspend proceedings, after which one of the Jurors (Mr. Tice) asked for permission to go home for the night, in order that he might procure medical assistance. This was granted, with the sanction of the coursel on both sides—after which the Court adjourned.

[Norse by the Reporter—There are nine witnesses still to examine for the prosecution.]

Movements of Travellers.

Amongst the several arrivals yesterday, at the principal hotels of the city, the following may be enumerated. At the

AMFRCAN—Mr. Traplet, South Carolina; Thomas H. Streeker, Germany, A. Muller, Paris; R. P. Grymes, Va;

D. Sears, Boston—and six others.

Aston—Capt. Anthony, Havre packet ship Argo; Mr. Gansevoort Melville, the distinguished democratic orator, on his return from Washington; Seignor D. Yturbide, son of the Mexican General, from Washington; Col. Cohen, Baltimore; Judge Bryce, Louisiana; Judge Turril, Oswego; Henry Piecide, comedian: W. H. Levy, Esq. from Boston.

Grow Boston.

City—Howard Williams, Richmond, Ky: Messrs. Shuster & Fay, Boston.

Franklix—Mr. Burch, Washington; W. D. Cooledge, Boston; George W. Calhoun, Philadelphia; James Augustus Menierre, Augusta y Gleveland B. Gross, Ohio; D. D. Lockwood, Clocinnati—and seven others.

Sr. Grona-"a-Col. Edward Barnes, Newcastle, Maine; George Biske, Major Browne, Vermont; Hon. J. Chipmen, Michigan, U. C. Weite, Washington, D. C.—and five others.

Glons—Col. T. Cadwallder, Philadelphia; John K. Smith, Charles Elliott, civil engineer, the architect of the wire bridge over the Schuylkil.

Howand—Capt J. Young, B. More, R. P. Woods, Barrier Messachusetts; Gusterd Drowthler, Germany; Chevalier de Roche, France; Mons. D. Saldenbre, Cuba; P. H. Jones Combe, England; Mr. McArthur, Canada, John C. Rivre, editor of the "Washington Globe," left yesterday auternoon for Washington Waventy—L. H. Hamilton, Washington; A. Jones Ala-bama; Capt Jenkins, N. O.; Pedro La Vara, Guba; Pro-fessor Barton, Charles W. Hanisgton, Fredricton; Ed-ward A. Taft, Providence.

Managet the above will be found the names of at least two of the most leading, influential, and eloquent organs of the democratic body in the country. Gansevoort Melville, to whom Colonel Graham is mainly indebted for his continuation in the office of Postmaster of this city; and who, no doubt will exercise his powerful influence in civing, a directing imposle to the vising april no doubt will exercise his powerful influence in giving a directing impulse to the rising spirit of democracy at this critical period; as also Judge Brice, of Louisiana, the leader of the democracy of the south, equally distinguished for his zeal in the cause, as his eloquence in supporting it. Amongst the objects of his visit, is one eminently calculated to develope his powers—his intended address to the public, upon the grievances so heavily and justly complained of by the industrious, but ill required female operatives of the city; a subject that, in his hands, will excite a universal interest, and must command the despest sympathy.

Theatricals, de.

Herr Cline, and Barnes, the Pantomimist, are now in this city.

Miss Clarendon has arrived in this city, and has engaged with Dinneford's company at Palmo's Theatre.

Mr. Anderson has met with greater encouragement, if possible, is New Orleans during his second engagement, than he did at his first.

Mad Hammerskold, the celebrated planist and vocalist, as taken up her residence in New Orleans, where she a about to give instructions in both these branches of

is about to give instructions in both these branches of music.

Mr. Frazer has recovered from his recent indisposition at Mobile, and, in conjunction with the Seguins, has resumed the series of concerts in that city.

The Swiss Bell Ringers have been very successful in their Southern tour. They are returning to this neighborhood.

Mad. Borghese, end other artists late of the Italian Opera in this city, according to the latest accounts, were drawing very good audiences in New Orleans. They were making arrangements for paying a visit to Vera Crus and Mexico.

Mad. Calve and other members of the French company in New Orleans are expected to visit this city in June next.

ext.

Booth is on his way from the South to this city.

Mr. Henry Phillips is also en route for this neighbor

Ole Bull gave his last concert in New Orleans on the 18th inst., which was numerously attended. He was ex-pected shortly siterwards to give another in Mobile. Moss. Philippe, the celebrated French Necromancer, is expected to open his exhibitions in Boston during the

Mons. Finippe, the celebrated French Necromancer, is expected to open his exhibitious in Boston during the present or ensuing week.

A floating Theatre under the name of the "Temple of the Muses," has recently been built for the purpose of visiting the towns along the Hudson, &c. The cempany comprises Mis. Time, Mrs. Satherland, Mrs. Frezzy, and Miss Browne. (from England,) and Messrs. Speer (from Boston) and Sutherland, and others. The theatre is to be lit with gas, manufactured aboard.

LATE FROM HAVANA.—The Alabama arrived last evening from Havana, bringing us regular files of papers up to the 19th inst. The Alabama brough over upwards of filey pessengers, emong them Sener Harory Temariz, Senta Aona's late Minister of Finance. It may be recollected that he was the individual who took the fallen tyrant's propositions to the new Congress.

A letter dated Havana, March 19, says:—We see now at the beginning of the holy week or Easter holidays here, and business penalty of the natural depression it causes. The Captain General has gone to the baths at San Diago, and the Custom House will be closed after today for six consecutive days. One was tamers are just now very hurily engaged, exchanging the garrisons at the different points—one portion of the policy of our Government being, not to permit the troops to form local stachments. How little does this speak for the metherly sifection of our Home Government towards Cubs:

Tracical.—A correspondent informs us that a

TRAGICAL.—A correspondent informs us that a tragical scene was enacted at the house of Mr. Ezra Pike, at isle Le Mott, (Lake Champlain, opposite Chezy Landing) about 11 o'clock on the night of the 16th inst. It appears that travalling vegetal. tragical scene was enacted at the house of bits trapic, at size La Mott, (Lake Champieln, opposite Chary Landing) about 11 o'clock on the night of the 16th inst. It appears that a travelling vagrant (a sort of pediar) obtained permission to remain a few days at the house of Mr. Pike, who is a wealthy and very respectable man; and that on the evening aforesaid, in the absence of Mr. Pike, the fallow, efter having been some time in bed, arose, came into the room where Mrs. Pike and a young woman (Miss Prudence Springer) were sitting, having a club in his hand end a Spanish knife concealed. He immediately attacked Miss Springer, threw her down, and stabbed her in the abdomen and arm. Mrs. Pike flew to her assistance, when the miscreant turned upon her and stabbed her dangerously in the left side, in the abdomen, and several other places. A lad, the son of Mr. Pike, hearing the noise, rushed in, and with the assistance of the wounded women, he was disarmed and confined. He is now, in the jail at North Hero, Vermont.—Both the ladies were dangarously wounded; but we learned yesterday that some hopes were entertained of their recovery. The miscreant is said to have been "insane." Of course.—Platteburgh Republican.

That which men like to nave, but women and the Never buy Gourand's beautifying preparations but at the Driginal Office, 67 Walker street, first store FROM Broadway, AGENTS-76 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Jordan, 2 Milk treet, Boaton; Carleton & Co. Lowel; Bliss & Co. Springhed; Green & Co. Worcester; Ball, Hartford; Ferre, Middle towa; Myers, New Haven; Dyer, Providence; Tousey, Rochester; Backus & Bull, Troy; Fierce, Albany; Seth S. Hance Baltimore; D. H. Moore, Lyuchborg, Va.; Anderson, Nashelle, Change, Meintsh, Lancaster, Fa.

Fills. The only security against imposition, is to purchase at the office and. General Depot, No. 288 Greenwich *treet, N. York, not and ask for Wright's Indian Vogetable Pills.

N. B.—Beware of all Sugar counterfeit Pills.

And her hair a black as jet, Yet her complexion wanted clears And her eye that ray of hops That all can have who use a cake Of Jones' Chemical Scap.

But those who use a cake of Jones' famous Chemical Sony.

THEADER, TRY JONES' SOAP ONCE.—You will not be disactisfied—itseffects are really singularly molifying on the skin—to see how it clears, softens, and beautifies it; curing all eruptions and diffusements, such as pimples, freckles, saltheum, tan, sunburn, morphew, &c. The graine is sold no where in the city but at the sign of the American Eggle, 82 Chatham atreet, or, 323 Broadway, New York; a State street, Boston; 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia, and 57 State street, Albany.

Medical Notice:—The Advertisements of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for he Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all diseases, will erestler appear on the fourth page and last column of this ways. W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent. Office and Consulting Mooms of the Codlege, 25 Nasran are

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the service of th

The Werkly Herald is also for sale every flatingly morning—Frice 65¢ cents, or 63 per annum, delivered in any part of Philadelphia, tree of postage

[[7] All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, as soon as issued, wholesals and retail

[[7] With the exception of one paper, the "Herald" is read as much, perlaps, in Fhiladelphia, as any paper published in that city, affording a valuable medium to advertisers. Advertisements handed to the squarts at half past 14 o'clock, will appear in the Herald next day.

MONEY MARKET. Monday, March 31-6 P. M

The stock market still continues very much depress and prices without eny meterial alteration. Stonington fell off ; per cent; Long Island, ;; Reading Railroad went Worcester, Erie, Farmers' Loan, Pennsylvania 5's, Canton, Vickeburg, Ohio 6's, and Indiana closed firm at Saturday's prices. The transactions were very limited to-day and the prevailing opinion seems to be that prices

turday's prices. The transactions were very limited today and the prevailing opinion seems to be that prices
must continue to decline.

We find several stocks on the books of both Boards of
Brokers, selling at prices varying from 46 up to 76 and 80
per cent, that have as yet never poid a dividend and probably will not for years. These stocks have been rum up,
by the effects of cornering operations, to their present
prices, and it seems remost impossible to get them up any
higher. The demend for money and the rate of interest
at this time are such, that capital can be mere profitably
employed than in stock speculations, as the chances for
a rise of any consequence is so very doubtful. Heretofore, when the fluctuations in fancy stocks from day today ranged from one to three per cent, there were inducements sufficient to draw parties into alock speculations,
but now the movement is reversed, end capital can be
more profitably employed in legitimate basiners operations. This draws from the street many who have been
herey operators in fancies, leaving the market to be sustained by the brokers, and prices to sink to a point somewhere in the vicinity of the real velue of the stocks.
Another cause for the depression in the market is the fact
that there are more stocks for sele than there is capital too
carry. Issues of fancy stocks are so easily made, that
any demand can be quickly satisfied, and operators care
so little about the source from which the stock emparts
so long as it passe, that there is no limit to the supply.
It is reported that some of the reilroad compenies of this
city, issue new stock whenever necessary without making an efficial statement of the same in their reports. If
these reports of domestic goods from Boston, for the
week ending the 29th instant, were as follows:—

To West Indies, beles.—

To west Indies, beles.—

To west Indies, beles.—

To export of the cannot of the cannot of the cannot of the
Manilia do.—

Self Manilia do.—

Self Manilia do.—

Self Manilia do.—

Self Mani

lies.
We same the returns of the banks of South Carolina for February, 1845, compared with the returns for the same month in 1844. It will be observed that the aggregate increase is very small, and extends to every department but the circulation.

Specie. 382,931 2,781 720 113,260 215,924 90,506 224,023 170,036 Loans. 1,014,595 918,140 404,888 634,831 1,011,117 721,775 524,267 726,147 \$988.135 Dep. 481,500 101,388 47,042 528,983 1 262,925 198,764 204,902 253,207 \$5,955.764 \$1,200,314 Circ. Dep. 186,580 57,972 114,702 232,275 544,692 494,365 289,803 22,006 201,685 105,252 20,016 110,030 225,598 \$5,367,545 Circ. \$1,002,551 452,475 358,310 22,352 199,767 103,765

therefore, expanded as rapidly or the so great an extent a an activity in the cotton market would have produced. The increased operations of these banks has been produced principally by the natural increase in the business of the places in which they are located. The commercia business and productions of South Carolina have within